

French, German and British Angles in Europe Muddle

LAND AND
ANCE MUST
ACH ACCORD

Doesn't Blame Us
Thinking Situation
Hopeless

ANDRE TARDIEU,
French High Commissioner
in the United States,
Dec. 16, by The Standard-
Examiner.

Dec. 16.—It is not our fault
if every time we expect
we simply get an intermis-
sion recently that an exact esti-
mate of the situation in Europe was
made until after the London con-
ference. The conference has
been and is still lacking.
Decision reached was to ad-
dress January 2.

we go blithely from mor-
atorium. First, there
moratorium for Germany's pay-
ment of reparations, follow-
ing the moratorium for the
reparations for Near East.
which draws us desperately on
the moratorium for France
and which are absolutely neces-
sary for the sake of harmony; the
for allied decisions about
sanctions and, finally,
for our political de-
cision in France. The interpen-
etration of the general policy of the
cabinet, begun October 12,
will be finished as I called.
only if there is a moratorium
complete uncertainty about
must upon us.

WE CARE DENIES ALL.
even during the London
the press of the entire
regarded without the slightest
Premier Poincaré would
the occupation of the Ruhr
the same press added
of England to agree
program brought about the
of the conference.
Poincaré, returning to Paris,
that he never mentioned the
did not define his pol-
his program of self-

what did they discuss at
France came the disagree-
Why was it deemed necessary
These unanswered ques-
the whole atmosphere with
This uncertainty must con-
as the reparations prob-
leaded piecemeal, so long as
regarded that the financial
cannot be treated separately
a political problem, which
the whole question of Anglo-
relations. To me it seems in-
that our government did not
Lloyd George's disappearance
Law undoubtedly was ready
general discussion but found
decor. Moreover, 16 days
the London conference he so-
Poincaré's views in advance
refused. Even worse, de-
unofficial denials mention-
the British prime minister
to believe it; not actual-
the key to France's pol-
the occupation of the Ruhr

UPATION USELESS.
knows that of all solu-
Anglo-Saxons dislike
it, it corresponds neither
is feasible nor desirable. I
rather and say that military
is useless unless one draws
advantage from it, and if it is
to obtain fiscal ad-

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Odd Pieces
WHITE IVORY
50% OFF

Our stock of White Ivory is low
and we want to close it out entirely
before Christmas, therefore this cut
of one half.

This stock includes Hair Brushes,
Combs, Mirrors, Powder Boxes, Hair
Receivers, Trays, Cloth Brushes,
Buffers, Manicure Articles, etc.—
all made of the best grade Parisian
Ivory.

This sale begins Monday morning.
Stop in and get a weather chart
calendar.

We Deliver. Phone 239.

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A GOOD DRUG STORE
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OGDEN - UTAH



Alleged Army of Occupation Living Luxuriously in Germany Absorbs All Teutons Can Pay, Harden Declares

By MAXIMILIAN HARDEN
Germany's Foremost Publicist
(Copyright, 1922, by The Standard-
Examiner.)

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—There can
be no peace, no settlement be-
tween France and Germany until
the allied armies of occupation
are withdrawn from German soil.
These armies, in their prodigal
tastes, are eating up all that Ger-
many can afford to pay.

There can be no solution of re-
parations question by military force
France must and shall receive
what she rightfully deserves, but
the means of paying cannot be or-
ganized under foreign control.
Day by day the purchasing
power of the mark declines. It
must be plain to our bitterest
enemies that the conditions of finan-
cial ruin here make it impossible
for Germany to pay exorbitant
debts with official world stand-
ards of payment.

Yet her creditors try to force
Germany more and more to in-
productive payments—proof of
their blind imprudence. Few per-
sons realize the extent of the bur-
den of the armies of occupation.
The German people, however,
loudly complain of this crushing
weight laid on the new German
republic. The building of new and
the refitting of old barracks have
been demanded time after time.

SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED.
Hundreds of German schools
been closed to their pupils and
turned into offices and quarters
for occupation purposes and the
control commissions. The best
rooms in innumerable private
houses have been demanded from
the owners and the pay of troops,
officers and commissions, together
with extravagant demands for the
costliest furniture have swal-
lowed, as everybody must realize,
many billions of marks. Yet none
of this has gone to France in the
way of reparations.

Let me set down just a few of
the things the allies have de-
manded. In the last 13 months
they have demanded and obtained
complete furnishings for 10,500
bed rooms, 6,000 dining rooms,
2,000 studies, 1,400 drawing rooms,
2,900 club arm chairs, 800 ladies
writing tables, 500 dressing tables,
72,000 glasses for white wines,
51,000 glasses for red wines, 15,-
000 glasses for port, 45,000 glasses
for champagne, 53,000 small
glasses for liquors.

GERMANY PAYS BILL.
Germany must pay for all this,
despite the tremendous price pre-
vail-
ing—
the same Germany in
which thousands of engaged cou-
ples are forced to postpone their
marriage because dwellings are

advantages. It is needless to occupy new
territories but simply draw from those
already occupied.

This ground was thoroughly explored
by the allied conference of May,
1921, in London, and by other suc-
ceeding conferences. Plenty of basis
for French agreement with England
exists.

Yet the consequences of such a
policy of reconciliation would be in-
calculable. Not only would it spread
like a balm throughout inflamed Eu-
rope, but it would have an immediate
effect upon the relation of Europe
with the United States. After the
awakening of American interest in
European affairs produced in divers
ways by Clemenceau's crusade, it is
clear that America has stood against
at the open discord between France
and England on all principal ques-
tions. Americans rightly have thought
the European situation hopeless as
long as France and England could
not agree. Poincaré has neglected
this fact and a new policy is needed.

unobtainable and they are unable
to pay for even the poorest fur-
niture.

Do not the victors realize what
a perilous amount of hatred is be-
ing accumulated in the hearts of
these people who, of course, do
not reflect that the army of oc-
cupation does not wish to give up
its habitual comforts. Do they not
realize to what extent they are
lessening the possibility of repa-
rations payments and how much
they are increasing the difficulties
of those who are endeavoring to
weed out all seeds of hatred, de-
siring first, a mutual understand-
ing between France and Germany
and afterward throughout all Eu-
rope.

It is shrieked to the German
people from all sides that the French
occupation of the Rhine betrays
an intention on the part of France
to crush Germany. On
top of this comes the French book
entitled "Occupation of the Rhine
ou territoire," which proves by
its own testimony that from 1871
and 1882 the German army of oc-
cupation in France avoided every
unnecessary oppression of the
defeated French, and despite the
winter's cold quartered its officers
in wooden barracks to free
private houses and hotels of this
heavy burden.

SEES TERRIBLE DANGER.
Those who look forwardly
must realize the terrible danger
of future wars inherent in an oc-
cupation whose representatives
throughout doubtless only contin-
ing their accustomed way of living
seem to the oppressed German
middle classes to be revelling and
feasting like Maharajahs.

Any international pact guaran-
teeing the safety of France's front-
ier should demand the evacuation
of all foreign troops in Germany.
This would be a great step toward
European pacification. Even the
best of troops become demoral-
ized when living in a cultured
land more luxuriously than the
natives and with the opportunity
to speculate in goods and money.
The most effective speeches of
"Tiger" Clemenceau and Premier
Poincaré will not preserve their
country from suspicion, so long as
the occupation lasts, that French
predominance on the continent is
more important to them than dis-
armament and real peace.

TIME FOR SOLUTION.
Hasn't the reparations problem
produced enough economic con-
fusion during the last four years
and isn't it time that a solution
was here? Yet I say, it cannot
ever be obtained by present mil-
litary methods. Germany cannot
find dozens of billions of gold
marks today or tomorrow, nor
can Germany lame the industries
of other countries by tremendous
exports, nor yet mislead her
wonder and mines and railways to
a foreign and not friendly pow-
er.

But Germany could entrust
these guarantees in part or wholly
for a limited time to a corpora-
tion including Germany's industry,
agriculture, commerce, banks and
insurance companies, who with-
out foreign control, would take
care of the reparations debt. This
would at least be a step forward
while awaiting the day when the
people recognize that lasting heal-
ing is only possible by co-operation.

President Harding rightly said
in his last message that no na-
tion can take from another its
burden of responsibility. If the
German people, with their indus-
trial apparatus intact and their
working energy aroused, pledge
their entire wealth for reasonable
reparations, they would prove
their feeling of responsibility and
if unquestionable good faith, and if
this difficult task succeeded—and
of that there is no reasonable
doubt—the German nation would
prove itself worthy of credit and
do more toward the stabilization
of its money than any outside
manifestation possibly could.

Negotiation and groanings can only
depreciate our exchange still fur-
ther.

U. S. FORCES WIN 'MOONSHINE WAR'

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tee county's "moonshine war" has
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kee, 1; Alaska, 1; Empire Mines, 1.

SMALL MAJORITY FOR COAST 'DRY' ACT

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 16.—
Announcement of official returns
showed today that the state probi-
tion act carried at the recent elec-
tion by this vote: for, 445,976;
against, 411,133.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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ing a thousand dollars or more are
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Sunday. It will pay you to read these
gift offerings. "Gifts to fit every
purse." Advertisement. 6449

ENGLAND READY TO PULL AWAY FROM FRANCE

Editor Clearly Sets Forth
Why Breach Grows
Wider

By A. G. GARDINER
Britain's Greatest Liberal Editor.
(Copyright, 1922, by The Standard-
Examiner.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.—There is no
longer any doubt that the situation
between England and France has
reached a critical stage. With the
recent change in the English govern-
ment, Premier Poincaré of France
probably looked for a more favor-
able atmosphere for his schemes on
the continent, but he has suffered dis-
illusion.

The notorious London conference,
just ended, revealed France and Eng-
land in decisive antagonism on the
central issue of the conference. It
is true there was a unanimous deci-
sion to reject the German proposals.
But it is equally true that England
was ready to accept these proposals
and finally agreed to reject them only
as a means of preventing an open
rupture. Had a rupture occurred the
forthcoming Brussels conference
would have been torpedoed in France
and France and England would have
been left in undisputed antagonism.

ISSUE HAS NARROWED.

Two weeks remain for M. Poincaré
to decide whether the breach in allied
policies is openly to be declared and
become final. The issue now has
plainly narrowed down to the ques-
tion as to whether Germany is to be
politically and economically destr-
oyed or helped to recover and brought
back into the European system.

Poincaré's policy frankly is for the
destruction of Germany. The ground
for this policy is the French fear of
the revival of Germany with the ul-
timate power and will for revenge.
This fear is aggravated by the sense
that four years of merciless treat-
ment of Germany has deepened the
spirit of revenge by the Rhine.

The longer the failure to establish
peace continues the more ineradicable
that spirit becomes.
A further cause for the Gallic fear
of Germany is the tremendous fact of
the continued decline in the French
birth rate. Six German children are
being born to one French child. Hence
the French refusal to disarm, since
the policy of arming Africans means
the holding of Germany in subjec-
tion. Here you have the French de-
termination to complete the destruc-
tion of Germany as the only means
for the future security of France.

FAILURE EXPLAINED.

This explains the failure of the
London conference and Poincaré's re-
jection of the German offer; also the
demand that France take possession

of the Ruhr. It is universally agreed
here that no offering Germany can
make will be acceptable to France
and that Poincaré's heart is set upon
the occupation of the Ruhr valley as
the vital essential to a permanent
overlordship of Germany.

BRITISH OPPOSED.

Against this policy the whole spirit
and opinion of the English people is
mobilized. Even Earl Grey, France's
friendly advocate, realizes the
moment has come for plain speaking.
This week in the house of lords he
accused the French of breaking up
the bankers' conference in Paris
which was the last, and partly hopeful
move toward peace. He demands that
there shall be peace with Germany
and the inclusion of that country in
the league of nations as the only
means of saving European civiliza-
tion.

All of this represents the growing
ferment of the public. It is plain to
every mind that the destruction of
Germany means the destruction of
England. The paralysis of English
industries with its consequence of
hosts of unemployed is a growing
menace to the very existence of the
country. Furthermore, it is recog-
nized that this paralysis is the direct
result of French policy. While that
policy continues, England will con-
tinue to perish.

PREMIER DOES NOT YIELD.

In the presence of this indisputable
fact no English government will dare
yield to Poincaré. Such a course
would be a death sentence to British
industry and English life. There
then is the impassable gulf between
France and England. France believes
she can only live by destroying Ger-
many. England knows she can only
live by restoring Germany and
through Germany restoring the whole
fabric of European society.

Which is to prevail?

If Poincaré will not yield, if France
goes into the Ruhr, then the rupture
will be final and irrevocable. The
two countries inevitably will drift
farther and farther apart. To what
after? That may be left to the imag-
ination. Will Poincaré incur that ter-
rific responsibility? It rests with him.
England has reached the end of her
tether. No change in government
can affect our position. This nation
wants peace and a restored Europe.
It wants trade and is sick of endless
conferences that only reveal France
standing obstinately in the path of all
these things.

England believes that a reconcilia-
tion between France and Germany is
still possible. It believes that French
security can be affected, not through
bringing black armies to France, but
by giving France the guarantees of
a real league of nations.

We are prepared to pay any price
to achieve this end. The English peo-
ple have taxed themselves almost to
the limit of extinction already and are
prepared to continue the burden, but
only on the one condition that France
will let Europe get on its feet and
live and breathe again.

SNORING FORBIDDEN BY BERKELEY'S LAW

BERKELEY, Cal., Dec. 16.—An or-
dinance just adopted by the city coun-
cil here bans between the hours of 9
p. m. and 7 a. m., "persistent main-
tenance or emission of any noise or
sound produced by human, animal or
mechanical means which by reason of
its raucous, nerve-racking nature will
disturb the peace or comfort or be
injurious to the health of any one."

Some attorneys express the opinion
that the ordinance not only required
silence of the baying dog and the
proclaiming rooster, but prohibited
loud snoring and automobile back-
firing.
Another new ordinance bans male
goats utterly.

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Let us relieve you of all wasted time and expense and furnish you with fresh, crisp, body-building BUTTER-NUT BREAD. Your grocer will gladly provide, fresh from our ovens, each morning

GENUINE BUTTER-NUT BREAD

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APPETIZING AND NUTRITIOUS
A Product of the
OGDEN BAKING CO.

Don't Bake, It always costs you more, Insist on Butter-Nut Bread At your grocery store.

Dress Up for Christmas on Credit

The National makes it easy for you to be well dressed this Christmas! Just come in and open an easy Charge Account.

Buy all your Christmas Clothes on Credit. \$1 a week next year will pay for anything you may select.

Dresses The new spun taffetas are now on display. \$9.95 up

The Terms Make it Easy for You

Just at Christmas time—when you need your ready cash for Christmas gifts—you will appreciate a charge account here. Buy all the new apparel that you desire and pay next year in such small sums that you will hardly miss the money.

Let Our Credit Plan Solve Your Christmas Gift Problems

Make Your Own Terms

\$1 a Week is All We Seek

There is no sense in paying cash for your clothes this Xmas, when you can come to the National and open such an easy charge account, that you will never miss the money. \$1 a week pays the bill.

The National

Leading Cloak & Suit House

OUTFITTING CO.

Open a Charge Account

2345 Washington Avenue

BOYS' SUITS

Two-pants suits, a splendid assortment of patterns; sizes 6 to 17\$6.95 up

\$1.00 a Week Is All You Need to Buy That New Suit or Overcoat for Him

Make Your Own Terms

\$1 a Week is All We Seek

There is no sense in paying cash for your clothes this Xmas, when you can come to the National and open such an easy charge account, that you will never miss the money. \$1 a week pays the bill.

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